with a request to circulate the same to the urban local bodies so that the local building bye-laws can be modified to make installation of solar water heating systems mandatory in hospitals, nursing homes, hotels, lodges, guest houses, hostels in schools and colleges , barracks of armed forces, para-military forces and police. Individual residential buildings with a plinth area of more than 150 sq. m. and functional buildings of railway stations and airports and also community centres are covered by this circular. Installation of solar water heaters has been made mandatory in functional buildings in the State sector by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The Ministry is also interacting with other Ministries/Departments like Defence, Social Justice & Empowerment, Power, Rural Development and Posts and other organisations like Rural Electrification Corporation for formulation of policies and programmes for use of non-conventional energy sources and equipment in their respective programmes.

Expansion of renewable energy

419. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to go for massive expansion of the renewable energy;

(b) whether a long term plan has been formulated therefor;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) whether a new national policy is proposed to be announced for renewable energy;

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(f) the details of fund earmarked/created to implement the expansion programme on renewable energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has prepared a draft Renewable Energy Policy Statement. The objective of the Policy Statement is to enhance the

contribution of renwables, namely, solar, wind, biomass and small hydro by meeting minimum rural energy needs; providing decentralised/off-grid supply for agriculture, industry, commercial and household sectors in rural and urban areas; and grid quality power generation and supply. A target of 10,000 MW of renewable power generation is envisaged for the year 2012. The draft of the Policy Statement has been submitted by the Ministry for further approvals.

(f) The higher capital requirements will have to be met through increased Central budgetary support; matching allocations in State Plans; and, private investments, supported by lending from financial institutions.

Clearance to Private Power Projects

420. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress of private power projects;

(b) if so, its outcome in relation to power shortage in the country;

(c) the details of the private projects cleared by Central Electricity Authority for setting up of power projects, location-wise; and

(d) how many out of the above are able to commission their project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Government of India (Ministry of Power), is presently monitoring the progress of private sector power projects requiring the concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

(b) As per available information, 24 private sector power projects, having a total installed capacity of around 5000 MW, have already been commissioned, which includes projects not requiring the concurrence of CEA. Nineteen projects having a capacity of around 5300 MW are presently under construction.

(c) and (d) Till date, a total of 57 private sector power projects have been accorded techno-economic clearance by the CEA. The requisite details are given in statement. Out of these, 9 projects having a total capacity of around 3200 MW, have been commissioned so far.